



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

like annular disk of the American yew, *Taxus canadensis* Marsh, was noted. These increased in number at the higher altitudes, occurring in depressions or very damp shaded spots. In a large stand of deciduous trees a number of specimens of *Habenaria hyperborea* (L.) R. Br. were collected. One of these is an especially beautiful specimen, very tall and straight, with about thirty-five blossoms on it. A surprise was furnished in finding *Hypericum punctatum* Lam. in a damp, shady situation. *H. perforatum* L. is very common throughout this region but of the many times in years gone by that a search had been made for *H. punctatum* it has never been located in this vicinity until now. In the descent a number of specimens of *Aster acuminatus* Michx. were picked up, growing among some dense, wet underbrush alongside a "trickle." These are apparently confined to this mountain as a search of the woods north of Bash-Bish brook failed to disclose another specimen.

In closing it would be well to correct an error in Mr. S. H. Burnham's Supplementary List of the Plants of Copake Falls, N. Y., published in *TORREYA* for September, 1913. The legend attached to my photograph in *Torreya* 13: 127 is correct. Lookout Rock is in Massachusetts and next the state line. The view is directly west toward the Hudson River and shows the "Gap" referred to for its entire distance in New York State. Sunset Rock is a very different spot situate on a high promontory directly overlooking the valley shown in the distance and about two miles due northwest of Lookout Rock.

NEW YORK

TWO BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES

BY J. K. HENRY

RHODODENDRON ALBIFLORUM Hook.

The flowers of this beautiful shrub are always described as white. My specimens from the Selkirks and the Coast Range, B. C., and Mt. Ranier, Wash., are white. One day last summer, however, on a mountain side at Roger's Pass in the Selkirks, I found one plant on which the three anterior petals had a few yellow dots towards the base of the segments. On the mountains

opposite Vancouver City this form is common, but the spots are orange. I therefore propose—

R. albiflorum Hook. forma **poikilon** f. n.

The three anterior petals spotted towards the base with yellow or orange.

SOME COROLLA FORMS OF *CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA* L.

At Field in the Rockies, and at Revelstoke in the Selkirks many forms of this species occur. The variations in the corolla at once attract even the casual observer. Forms with funnel-shaped corollas (*C. dubia* A. DC.) grow side by side with the forms characterized by the round base. Ordinarily there is no difficulty in distinguishing the plants. A striking white-flowered form of *C. dubia* was observed at Revelstoke. Miss Farr, in her catalogue for this region, based in part on Macoun's Catalog of Canadian Plants, mentions only *C. petiolata* and *C. rotundifolia*. There is also a form at Field with campanulate corollas broader than long—20–23 mm. broad, 14–16 mm. long; but I have seen too few plants to form an opinion as to the validity of the form. The funnel-form corollas are also sometimes as broad as long, or even broader.

VANCOUVER

REVIEWS

Steven's Fungi which Cause Plant Disease *

As stated in the preface, this volume is intended to introduce to the student the more important cryptogamic parasites affecting economic plants in the United States, with sufficient keys and descriptions to enable the student to identify them. The book is in fact rather unique in respect to these keys, and is apparently intended to be supplemented by the author's Diseases of Economic Plants or by other available books on plant pathology, since in the volume before us but little cognizance is taken of the pathological effects on the host or remedial measures.

The readily available keys should undoubtedly prove exceedingly useful to students of plant diseases. Of perhaps even

* F. L. Stevens. The Fungi which Cause Plant Disease. Pp. vii-ix + 1-754 f. 1-449. The Macmillan Company. New York. 1913. Price, \$4.00.